

**Post-Evaluation of 2017 – 2019 Arrangement Between the Government of Indonesia and  
the Colombo Plan Secretariat – Gender Affairs Programme on  
South- South and Triangular Cooperation Programme in Gender Affairs.**

## **1. Introduction**

The Government of Indonesia is the Colombo Plan – Gender Affairs Programme’s (CPGAP) first partnering member state since the programme’s inception. The longstanding partnership was initiated through a memorandum of understanding (MoU) signed on the 10 September 2015 that officially commenced the collaborative effort known as the “South-South and Triangular Cooperation Programme in Gender Affairs” with the Indonesian Government designating its Ministry of State Secretariat and Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection (KPP-PA) as the gender focal points responsible for the implementation of the programmes in collaboration with CPGAP. The programme comprised of training programmes focused on capacity building through knowledge acquisition, with the Colombo Plan’s developing member states set as the target beneficiaries. The capacity building trainings were concentrated on the field of gender affairs and children protection.

Owing to the successful implementation of the collaborative programmes between the Government of Indonesia (GoI) and CPGAP from 2015 – 2016, at the 45<sup>th</sup> Consultative Committee Meeting held in Fiji from the 28<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> of September 2016, CPGAP expressed its commitment to continue its collaborative international capacity building programme.

As a result, on the 26<sup>th</sup> of July 2017, CPGAP and GoI entered a 3-year agreement to conduct capacity building programmes from 2017 to 2019, covering but not limited to the following areas:

- i. Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (GRP/B)
- ii. Women’s Economic Empowerment (WEE) through Cottage Industry focusing on Women and Headed Households
- iii. Child Friendly Environment
- iv. Gender and Disaster Risk Management (sharing Experiences)
- v. Violence against Women (VAW) and Children

The partnership between GoI and CPGAP has led to various training programmes and best practice paradigms in gender affairs and children protection, with approximately 200 beneficiaries from 20 Colombo Plan member countries. Under the 3-year MoU, which commenced during the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017, the following capacity building programmes were conducted:

1. Sharing Best Practices of Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting in Indonesia, Jakarta and Bandung, Indonesia, 25 September – 1 October 2017.
2. Sharing Best Practices on the Implementation of Child Friendly City in Indonesia in Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia, 10 – 14 September 2018.
3. Gender Integration Training in Climate Change Control Policy and Action in Malang, East Java, Indonesia, 12 – 17 November 2018.
4. Sharing Best Practices on Women’s Economic Empowerment in Bali, Indonesia, 15 – 21 September 2019.

The direct beneficiaries of these programmes were delegates who were nominated by their government on account of their role and/or knowledge in the field of gender affairs and/or child protection. The training programmes were frequently attended by the following member states:

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Fiji, Indonesia, Iran, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Indonesia has evolved as an emerging economy and became a member of G20 due to its economic progress. With the shift of Indonesia to middle income country, Indonesia has strengthened the commitment to contribute to global development. Indonesia has achieved considerable headway in reducing the gap between genders and achieving gender equality. In 2017, development of women achieved faster growth than men, causing the Gender Development Index (GDI) to increase by 0.14 points or 0.15 percent from 2016. However, the GDI in 2017 was still lower than in 2015 which was 91.03. Significant gaps between men and women can be seen in the field of economy where women are still behind men. In 2017, on average, the per capita expenditure of women was Rp8.75 million per year while the per capita expenditure of men were Rp14.93 million per year. In addition, during the last decade Indonesia has proven its commitment to protecting children's rights by revising the Law on Child Protection and raising the age of marriage to 19 year of age to deter child marriage.

Indonesia has demonstrated that it is the beacon from which other developing countries can learn from and apply/emulate their best practices. In addition, Indonesia is committed to supporting and implementing South-South and Triangular Cooperation that emphasizes knowledge sharing and exchange with mutual benefit as part of the need to expand capacity and knowledge of Southern countries, especially in the changing landscape of global development cooperation. Accordingly, the collaborative capacity building programmes aimed to achieve knowledge acquisition through sharing and exchange of best practices. Delegates from each member state were provided an opportunity to also share and discuss their theme-related national undertakings and achievements. The programmes also provided an opportunity for delegates to develop an action plan on the specific theme of the programme, which aimed to create, further develop and/or improve an existing national scheme.

***Programme's direct objective:***

To build capacity amongst Colombo Plan member states including Indonesia in the field of Gender Affairs and Children Protection.

***Programme's indirect objective:***

1. To address the needs of member states and improve national policies, strategies, activities and implementation within the member countries.
2. To strengthen South-South and Triangular Cooperation amongst member states.

**2. Purpose of the Post- Evaluation**

As the 3-year MoU between Gol and CPGAP has concluded and both parties endorse the continuation of the collaborative capacity building programme, a post-evaluation is an imperative venture to ensure predetermined measurable goals were achieved and expectations of beneficiaries and stakeholders were met. Furthermore, the post-evaluation will shed more light on the value and impact of the programme to secure and support sponsors' commitment, as well as highlight areas requiring further attention and improvement.

Both parties have agreed to CPGAP completing the post-evaluation and sharing the final report with Gol to review prior to the development and signing of the ensuing MoU. The post-evaluation's findings will be instrumental in the development of the new MoU.

### **3. Objectives of the Post-Evaluation**

Objectives of the post-evaluation will include assessing the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impacts and sustainability of the collaborative capacity building programme. These should be realistic, in line with the MoU and the given resources.

#### ***a. Relevance***

As per the MoU, the themes of the capacity building programmes were to be designed based on expertise and identified needs. GoI implemented programmes in areas it excelled in – as follows the Indonesian government showcased its best practices. The post-evaluation will tell if the programmes conducted were relevant to the specific needs of the targeted beneficiaries, namely Colombo Plan's member states.

Thus the post-evaluation will measure whether or not the programmes implemented met the member states' needs, which will be based on the delegates' responses, specifically when they are asked to identify their national priorities concerning gender affairs and children protection.

#### ***b. Effectiveness and Efficiency***

As per the MoU, to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of each programme, GoI and CPGAP developed concept notes and an agenda on the agreed areas mentioned above.

The effectiveness and efficiency of the programmes will be verified through the delegates' self-appraisal pertaining to knowledge acquisition after completion of the capacity building programme.

Efficiency will also take into consideration the implementation of the programmes, given the available resources, e.g. organization of the trainings and programme activities.

Roles and responsibilities in organization were clearly stipulated in the bilateral agreement –

- GoI would bear the costs of logistics – training facilities and equipment, accommodation, meals, local transportations for the participants and honoraria for Indonesian Resource Persons.
- CPGAP would bear the costs of administration – round trip international economy-class air tickets from the capital cities of the member countries to the designated city where the programme would be held in Indonesia. Per-diem of 20 USD/ day would be provided as well as travel costs and honoraria for External Resource Persons, if applicable.

Invitations to the capacity building programmes were submitted by CPGAP to the member states' Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA). 20 – 25 participants were then to be nominated by the member states' government based on the relevance of their appointed position and knowledge on the theme topic. A specific criteria for nomination was shared with the invitation, which entailed the selection of a middle or senior-level manager, in addition to –

- Nomination validated through the signature of responsible Government Official and official seal/stamp on Official Declaration part of the Application Letter;
- + 3 years of professional experiences in managing gender and climate change issues;
- Knowledge on the training area;
- Bachelor degree or an equivalent level of academic background;
- Sufficient command of spoken and written English.

The programme activities are a combination between class (30%), field orientation (40%) and action plan development (30%). The class orientation is designed to share the philosophy, policy, strategies and main activities relating to the programme's theme, nationally and locally. While through the field visit, the participants are given an opportunity to observe and engage with the implementing agencies and community that manage the programmes, as well as the beneficiaries of the programme, to learn about the benefits and challenges they face in running the programmes.

The post-evaluation will determine whether the collaborative approach was effective and efficient, specifically if value for money was achieved.

**d. Achievement of wider effects (Impact)**

As mentioned above, each programme's agenda consists of class orientation, exposure visit, and action plan development. The action plan development provides the experienced delegates the opportunity to create anew and/or further develop and improve their existing national policy, strategies, and main activities concerning the themed area of focus – after learning more about Indonesia's best practices through in-class presentations and the facilitation of the best practices in the field during the scheduled exposure visits.

The post-evaluation will focus on the outcomes of the action plan, specifically its implementation post-training, to assess the overall impact of the capacity building programmes.

**e. Likely continuation of achieved results (Sustainability)**

Sustainability is measured through the prolonged benefits of the capacity building programmes, essentially the benefits contingent on development and implementation of the delegates' action plans. Accordingly, the post-evaluation will check in with former participants and the status of their action plans, e.g. measuring the level of progress in implementing the action plan once delegate was homebased.

#### **4. Methodology**

The post-evaluation aims to measure the success of the capacity building programmes conducted from 2017 – 2019, as well as aid in the development of the new MoU and prospective trainings. Accordingly, survey methodology was applied as the method of quantitative data collection, specifically through questionnaire construction, to improve the number of responses amongst delegates who attended the collaborative programmes.

As the post-evaluation was pursued at a much later date than anticipated, CPGAP was wary of low response rates. To encourage the targeted delegates' participation in the post-evaluation exercise, a user-friendly online questionnaire was designed to assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impacts and sustainability of each capacity building programme. Accordingly, each questionnaire consisted of thirteen questions that were developed in line with themed programme's agenda to understand the delegates' level of knowledge post-training, usefulness and relevance of the themed programme, and the progress and/or completion of the action plan, identified national priorities, as well as areas requiring support.<sup>1</sup> The questions were straightforward, requiring responses to be made through a multiple-choice answer sheet.

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<sup>1</sup> Of the 13 questions a few of them were dedicated to collecting further feedback from delegates concerning CPGAP's 5-year strategic plan, specifically strategic goals – 1) Strengthen the technical expertise of government institutions; 2)

Note: a questionnaire was designed for each of the capacity building programmes conducted during the MoU period (2017 – 2019), and shared with the respective delegates via email.

Questionnaire deadlines were extended and frequent reminders were sent to influence a higher response rate.

### **Limitations**

CPGAP is fully aware that the questionnaires are subjective as the questions are asking the participants to measure their own level of knowledge and progress. No pre-test or post-test was conducted on the curriculum of each training to objectively measure improvement in level of knowledge as a direct result of the programmes. In addition, Gol and CPGAP planned to conduct a follow-up field visit to one or two of the member states to review the implementation of the action plans developed through the capacity building programme, nevertheless, due to lack of resources, lapse of time and the coronavirus pandemic such an endeavor was unfeasible.

Furthermore, due to the considerable time gap since the completion of the capacity building programmes, several delegates were non-responsive, no longer working in the same post and/or unreachable. Therefore, the results of the post-evaluation will not be accurate reflection of the programmes implemented as feedback was not provided by all participants.

It is worth mentioning the specific disadvantages of multiple choice questions – they are time-consuming to create as they require time to draw up effective stem questions and corresponding choices; they don't produce any qualitative data, solely quantitative; and they limit the respondents in their answers, and the "other" textbox option does not allow respondents to elaborate on their elusive response.

CPGAP utilized Survey Monkey, which is an online survey development cloud-based software, to build its online questionnaires. The service does not allow CPGAP to differentiate data according to country, instead data is provided as numbers and percentages. In addition, upon the completion of the post-evaluation, the system's limitations were further evident as it generated confusion amongst the multiple choice questions, specifically questions #3-#6. Originally, questions #3-#6 were designed to navigate the participant from one answer to another corresponding question, e.g. if the participant answered yes to #3 then he/she would be referred to #4, whereas if the user answered no to #3 then he/she would be referred to #5 and #6. Unfortunately, when data was collected and reviewed it was only then discovered that the participants provided conflicting answers to the aforementioned questions, which makes data analysis an arduous undertaking.

## **5. Post-Evaluation Findings**

During the MoU duration (2017 – 2019), four capacity building programmes were conducted and 80 delegates were the direct beneficiaries of said programmes. Unfortunately of the 80 participants, only 30 delegates participated in the online questionnaire – an approximated 38% response rate.

A breakdown of participation and response rate per capacity building programme is provided in *Annex 1*.

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Develop an advocacy platform; 3) Develop a knowledge management system and knowledge hub; and 4) Expand and sustain resource mobilization. As per Gol and CPGAP's agreement, the new MoU would be in line with Gol national agenda and CPGAP's strategic plan.

**a. Relevance**

The MoU had stipulated that the trainings are to focus on, but not limited to, the following areas – GRPB, WEE, Child Friendly Environment, Gender and Disaster Risk Management, and VAW including children, and of the 5 areas – 3 themes would be chosen. In actuality, during the 3-year MoU duration, 4 of the themes were implemented – Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting; Child Friendly City in Indonesia, Gender Integration Training in Climate Change Control Policy and Action, and Women’s Economic Empowerment. In place of Violence against Women and Children, Empowering Women through Family Planning and Economic Development Interventions was conducted.

To measure relevance of the programmes, the questionnaires requested participants to identify their national main concerns based on the priorities set forth in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and to indicate level of importance. Some of the priorities were in line with the programmes prearranged and/or implemented under the referenced 3-year MoU.

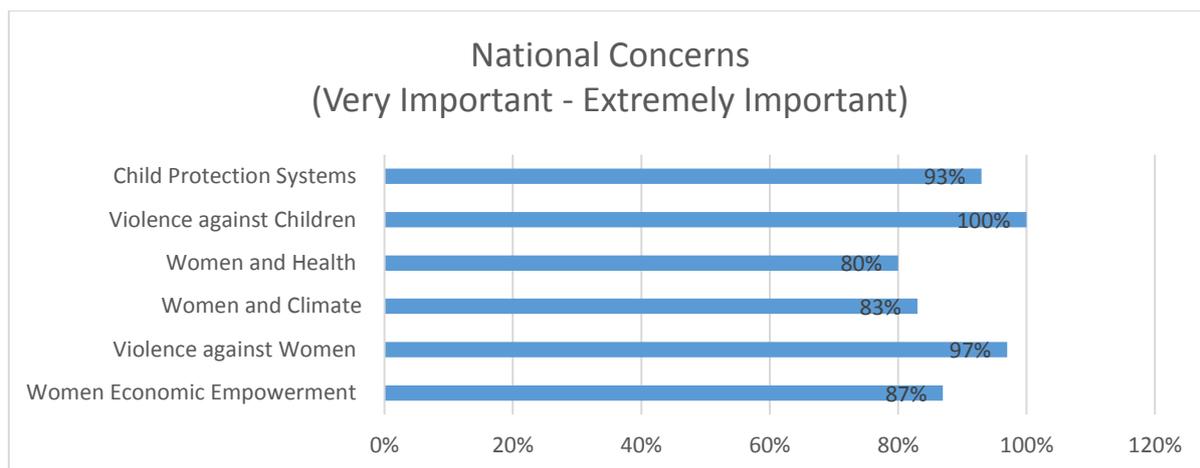
The following is a breakdown of participants’ response who have rated the areas planned and/or conducted from 2017 – 2019 as top priority.

National Priority	Level of Importance	
	Very Important	Extremely Important
Women and the economy (gender equality and economic independence)	11 (37%)	15 (50%)
Violence against women (response and prevention; provisions of essential services)	16 (53%)	13 (43%)
Women and the environment (climate change related)	14 (47%)	11 (37%)
Women and health (access to medical aid, family planning and reproduction)	13 (43%)	11 (37%)
Violence against children	12 (40%)	18 (60%)
Child Protection Systems ( <i>linked to Child Friendly Environment</i> )	12 (40%)	16 (53%)

*\*Percentage is an approximation and based on the number of participants who completed the questionnaires.*

According to the questionnaire responses, majority of the participants valued the themed programmes planned/implemented under the referenced MoU to be of high importance and in line with their national priorities. Thus, it is safe to conclude that the implemented programmes were relevant to the targeted beneficiaries and met their needs.

The chart below captures the percentage of responsive participants who deem the MoU themed programmes to be of high importance (sum of "very important" and "extremely important" responses).



**b. Effectiveness and Efficiency**

To measure the effectiveness and efficiency of the capacity building programmes, the delegates were asked to rate their level of knowledge (in comparison to their governmental colleagues) on the subjects they were trained on during the themed programme they participated in. As one of the outputs of the trainings were to develop an action plan specific to the theme of the programmes, delegates were also requested to evaluate the usefulness, i.e. “helpfulness”, of the training in developing the action plan.

Accordingly to determine whether the programmes were effective and efficient, the focus of the data will be on the adverse responses, e.g. “below average and in the bottom 10%” and “not helpful at all”.

Question 1: Rating level of knowledge on subjects after completing themed training (in comparison to governmental colleagues).

Capacity Building Programme	# of Participants Reported –	
	Below Average	In the Bottom 10%
Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (GRPB)	0	0
Child Friendly City	0	0
Gender Integration Training in Climate Change Control Policy and Action	1 participant on subject – Understanding climate change related policies in a global and regional context	1 participant on subject – Identify gender mainstreaming related to the impact of climate change
Women’s Economic Empowerment (WEE)	1 participant on subject – The role of the government in women’s economic empowerment	0

*Please reference Annex 1 for further information regarding the number of participants who participated in the questionnaire.*

Number of participants who reported level of knowledge to be below par is low. For some programmes that had low response rates, such as GRPB and Children Friendly City, negative response were zero, and majority of the participants reported their level of knowledge to be “above average” or “in the top 10%”.

In regards to the second question – helpfulness of the subjects covered during themed training in developing the action plan, no participant response “not helpful at all”. Majority of participants reported “very helpful” or “extremely helpful”.

The measure of efficiency also entails the assessment of implementation of the programmes, e.g. organization of the programme and programme activities, against its costs, human resources and time.

As mentioned in more detail previously, the cost of the programme is divided between the GoI and CPGAP. As this post-evaluation is focused on the entire programme, both parties' actual expenditures will be reflected separately but analyzed jointly to evaluate efficiency of the entire programme.

Month & Year	Training	# of participants	Duration (Days)	Actual Expenditure – CP (USD)	Actual Expenditure – GoI (USD)	Joint Actual Expenditure
September 2017	Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (GRP)	18	6	24,423	51,542	75,965
September 2018	Child Friendly City	23	4	32,360	42,777	75,137
November 2018	Gender Integration Training in Climate Change Control Policy and Action	19	5	30,316	32,630	62,946
September 2019	Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE)	20	6	26,426	59,297	85,723

As illustrated, the joint expenditures fluctuate considerably within the three year contractual period, irrespective of number of participants and location. For example, the first training in September 2017 and the third training held during November 2018 have a variance of USD 13,019 despite only having a singular difference in participation and duration. Moreover, the final training conducted in September 2019 has a difference of USD 22,777 in expenses from the preceding training regardless of the fact that the participation and duration varies by just one attendee and one day.

Note, the reported variances may be due to a combination of factors, such as wavering airline ticket prices, delay in purchasing airline ticket and/or location from delegates are departing and arriving. However, in terms of cost-efficiency, the figures per training should remain relatively close in range if there is only a variance of 1-2 in participation and/or number of days.

It is worth mentioning that the only cost-effective training was the Gender Integration Training in Climate Change Control Policy and Action held during November 2018. The training was also the most equally allocated as a joint partnership.

#### d. Impact

Overall impact of the programmes will be determined by the outcomes of the action plans developed and implemented after the capacity building programmes. To evaluate the impact of the programmes, the questionnaires posed queries obliging the participants to reveal whether or not they completed their action plans. If a participant did complete the action plan, the participant was required to then specify the level of progress achieved in implementing action plan in the participant's home country.

Capacity Building Programme	# of participants who completed the action plan	# of participants who completed implementation of entire action plan
Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (GRPB)	3	1
Child Friendly City	6	1
Gender Integration Training in Climate Change Control Policy and Action	6	2
Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE)	9	1

*Please reference Annex 1 for further information regarding the number of participants who participated in the questionnaire.*

Based on the responses collected for the aforementioned question, 24 participant out of 30 who completed the questionnaire confirmed completion of their action plan. However, of the 24 participants who completed the action plan, only 5 participants completed implementation of the action plan in his/her home country. In view of the questionnaires' findings, the impact of the programmes were considerably low as despite 80% of responsive participants completing the action plan, only 17% (approximation) actually completed implementation of the action plan within their home country.

Although, the Gol and CPGAP planned to conduct a field visit follow-up to a member state(s) that has completed implementation of an action plan, the exposure visit was cancelled due to the aforementioned reasons. Therefore, a proper analysis of the programmes' impact was not possible to determine if the action plan had a positive effect on beneficiaries and that it made a real difference in the lives of the people.

#### e. Sustainability

As sustainability centers on the prolonged benefits of the capacity building programmes, the post-evaluation will need to focus on the implementation of the action plans once delegate was homebased. As covered under the "impact" section, action plans were undeveloped and/or lacking, and a field visit was not conducted to observe firsthand the positive effects of the action plan in the lives of the beneficiaries.

To shed more light on the evaluation of sustainability and whether the programmes' benefits will continue after completion, attention will need to be given to why the action plans were not developed and/or implemented. The following were the main reasons provided by the delegates who completed the questionnaires.

- i. Other governmental priorities superseded the action plan area of effort

- ii. Lack of Funding
- iii. Lack of expertise

Some delegates mentioned “lack of staff”, but overall the three reasons listed above were marked more frequently amongst the responses submitted. Consequently, to safeguard sustainability, CPGAP and GoI will need to address the explanations as to why action plans were not developed and/or implemented.

Note: CPGAP’s 5-year strategic plan will attend to the challenges pertaining to lack of funding and expertise.

## **6. Strengths of Partnership and Programme**

The Colombo Plan (CP) is one of the oldest regional inter-governmental organizations, dating as far back as 1950, when the idea was first conceived to enhance economic and social development of the countries of the region. The Colombo Plan was established on 1 July 1951 through the collaborative efforts of Commonwealth nations –Australia, Canada, India, Pakistan, New Zealand, Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom. Currently CP has expanded to include 26 member countries including non-Commonwealth countries and countries belonging to regional groupings such as ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations) and SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation). In 2014, CPGAP was established as an independent branch, under CP Secretariat’s umbrella, dedicated to the protection and promotion of women and children’s rights.

The Government of Indonesia is a vital partner in the Indo-Pacific Region and U.S.-Indonesia relations have taken on increasing importance. Indonesia is the world's third largest democracy, and has the seventh-largest economy by purchasing power, and a leader in ASEAN. Furthermore, GoI shows strong commitment advancing women’s right and gender equality, and children protection responses through its Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection (KPP-PA).

Owing to both CPGAP and GoI’s positions within the regional and global context, they are both in the ideal position to play influential roles within the Asia and Pacific region. Thus, their partnership – South- South and Triangular Cooperation Programme in Gender Affairs offers the forum to utilize CP’s network of 26 member states and showcase/share the best practices and expertise of a model state to distant and neighboring developing countries.

The programmes were tailored to address persistent and prevalent challenges faced by most developing countries, applying GoI’s expertise pertaining to the specific area of capacity building. Concept notes and agendas were developed in consideration of various means of learning – via lecture, visual and engagement, as well as practicing. Lecture portion was led by experts in the field inclusive of officials in KPP-PA. The participants left with a better understanding of the material covered during the themed capacity building programme, as is evident from the responses submitted for question #1 and #2 of the questionnaire.

## **7. Conclusions**

As the agreement between the Government of Indonesia and CPGAP on South- South and Triangular Cooperation Programme in Gender Affairs has come to an end, both parties agreed that a post-evaluation was to be conducted prior to the development of the new MoU. CPGAP led the post-

evaluation, but will consult with Gol regarding the findings and recommendations. Approval is required by both contractual parties for post-evaluation report to be finalized.

The responses gathered from the questionnaires has been informative in understanding the strengths and weaknesses of the programmes. Moving forward CPGAP and Gol have a better sense of what specific areas to concentrate on, which successes to emulate, as well as challenges to address to improve programme outcomes, specifically the development and implementation of action plans. The results will dictate the future capacity building programmes that would be covered under ensuing MoU.

## **8. Recommendations/Solutions**

Upon reviewing the post-evaluation results, CPGAP offers the following recommendations to improve its role in administration and support.

1. Governmental Relations and Nominations/Appointment
  - CPGAP will develop stronger communication and relationships with the MoFA of each member state to avoid any future interruption in communication, i.e. when one person leaves a post another official is appointed as a focal point. Only 1-2 Mid- or Senior-level officials are to be nominated.
  - CPGAP will share programme invitations well in advance with MoFA to ensure proper delegates are nominated for capacity building programmes.
  - Invitation should be extended to member states who have ranked the specific area of capacity building as their top national priority.
2. Cost-efficiency
  - To lower costs, participation should be limited to 10-15 delegates and flight tickets should be booked in advance. CPGAP and Gol should avoid scheduling programmes during peak travel seasons.
  - CPGAP and Gol should aim to evenly distribute financial responsibilities to ensure neither party is financially burdened and to uphold an equal partnership.
3. Follow-up and Support
  - CPGAP will work more closely with delegates after the completion of each programme to provide support where required – development and/or implementation action plans (inclusive of finding solutions to the challenges hindering progress).
  - Expanding on Triangular Cooperation – CPGAP as an international and intergovernmental organization can provide support to facilitate development activities – pertaining to an action plan– between 2 member countries.
4. Monitoring and Evaluation
  - Pre- and post-tests of the training material should be developed and conducted for each programme to adequately evaluate the training programme’s effectiveness. All delegates who participate in the capacity building programmes are required to take and complete the pre- and post-test.
  - A programme close-out survey will be conducted by both CPGAP and Gol’s designated implementer after each programme to evaluate its efficiency.
  - A post-evaluation will be conducted after each programme and a report drafted and shared with both parties to discuss to bringing improvements to the subsequent training.

**Annex 1: Participation and Response Rate per Capacity Building Programme**

Capacity Building Programme	Colombo Plan Member State	# of Delegates Attended	# of Participants	# of Responses	Response Rates (approximation)
Sharing Best Practices on the Implementation of Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting in Indonesia 25 Sept - 1 Oct 2017, Jakarta and Bandung, Indonesia	Afghanistan	2	18	4	22%
	Bangladesh	2			
	Bhutan	2			
	Indonesia	3			
	Malaysia	1			
	Maldives	1			
	Nepal	2			
	Pakistan	2			
	Philippines	1			
Sri Lanka	1				
Thailand	1				
Sharing Best Practices on the Implementation of Child-Friendly City in Indonesia, 10 - 14 Sept 2018, Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia	Afghanistan	2	23	6	26%
	Bangladesh	3			
	Bhutan	2			
	Fiji	2			
	Laos	3			
	Malaysia	2			
	Maldives	2			
	Nepal	1			
	Pakistan	3			
Sri Lanka	3				
Gender Integration Training in Climate Change Control Policy and Action 12-17 Nov 2018, Malang, East Java, Indonesia	Bangladesh	2	19	7	37%
	Fiji	10			
	Maldives	1			
	Pakistan	2			
	Sri Lanka	2			
	Vietnam	2			
Sharing Best Practices on Women's Economic Empowerment in Indonesia, 15-21 Sept 2019, Bali Indonesia	Afghanistan	1	20	13	65%
	Bangladesh	1			
	Bhutan	2			
	Indonesia	2			
	Iran	1			
	Laos	2			
	Malaysia	1			
	Maldives	1			
	Myanmar	2			
	Nepal	2			
	Philippines	1			
Sri Lanka	2				
Vietnam	2				
<b>Totals</b>			<b>80</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>38%</b>

